



Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-87-215
Friday
6 November 1987

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Cuba

Castro Address Parties Meeting in Moscow

FL051513 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish
1256 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Speech by President Fidel Castro Ruz at meeting of Parties and Liberation Movements in Moscow on 5 November—recorded]

[Text] I do not want anyone to feel that, from among the 80 persons waiting to speak, I am the privileged person. Our delegation requested the floor yesterday morning.

Dear comrades: There is no better way to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution than with this significant international meeting organized by the Soviet comrades. This confirms the reiterated Soviet position that the future can be guaranteed by a combination of wills that will unite, as is being done here, the differing and contradictory ideological tendencies and social expressions which are capable of struggling to guarantee peace and ensure the future of man and peoples.

In a few minutes it is impossible to broach all that the decisive situation of the world demands as an answer. We only wish to reiterate here that for us, the most important thing is peace, and peace is strongly linked to development. To think of development without peace and disarmament is impossible. To think of peace without development would lack realism. However, what is important is to define how we can create a world of coexistence among contradictory social systems; how we can make coexistence emerge from this other world of unequal and intolerable development in which the foreign debt is a burden that the backward countries refuse to carry and a debt that cannot be paid.

This is a world in which dirty wars are waged against sovereign countries like Nicaragua, Angola, Mozambique, and others; the disgusting apartheid system; the tragedy of the Palestinians; and more than 100 neocolonized countries. It is a world that represents misery and hunger for thousands upon millions of people; a world in which the life span of many people is less than half of the more developed people; a world in which tens of thousands of children, who could otherwise survive, die every day. Despite all this tragedy it is a world to which science and technology continues to offer new and encouraging outlooks if peace, disarmament, and a system of coexistence, acceptable to all, can be achieved.

I feel that we, the Cubans who are immersed in the most torn and backward portion of that world, must, above all, look toward the future from the perspective of underdevelopment and backwardness.

The value of the dollar is dropping. In New York and Tokyo the stock market index is plunging, capitalism has stopped growing, the rate of unemployment grows in an

alarming manner. All this is, undoubtedly, part of the current situation. However, at the same time, and to prevent the crisis from becoming a catastrophe, imperialists have our peoples of the south as an adequate reserve. With unequal trade, imperialists purchase raw materials at low prices, squeeze us financially with the debt that their own world centers prompted and promoted. They use us as a market for their surplus of merchandise, and as a source for cheap labor which is used or returned to the underdeveloped countries according to the expansion or contraction of their markets.

In his brilliant speech during the solemn ceremony, and when speaking of the possibility that peace will be lasting coexistence, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, among other essential questions, mentioned that the short time would not allow us to discuss the following: Can the capitalist system last without neocolonialism?

The answer to that question will prove to us whether we can save the world for peace and, at the same time, correct the dramatic inequality that prevails. That inequality must be eliminated. Otherwise, our planet will not be free of the violent social explosions and answers in which the neocolonized peoples, neglected and exploited, will open the way in face of all obstacles, with their own strength and with the solidarity required of other peoples.

Our country has dedicated many years of thought and proposals to this alternative. In 1979, when speaking on behalf of the Nonaligned Movement before the UN General Assembly, I had the opportunity to present a plan of action aimed at resolving the issue in favor of the peoples. At other forums we have reiterated these proposals. However, the situation has now worsened. The debt has increased several times.

Because the difference in prices works against us, hundreds upon thousands upon millions [currency not specified], have been taken from us in the past 10 years; and they continue to drain us. But the basis for that plan is still valid. As part of our struggle for a lasting peace, we must all assume the defense of the new international economic order. Perhaps the neocolonizers cannot yet understand this. However, if the basis of neocolonialism were to change; if the economic oppression of Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the Caribbean were to end; then the purchasing power these three continents would have would give capitalism the possibility of prolonging its existence amid conditions that would perhaps be less favorable for them, but would also be less unsure.

However, if they do not understand this immediately, then we, we who are here, cannot just sit idle. We represent a force, that despite our visible differences, is at the same time convergent and powerful. We all defend a real peace without misery and backwardness. We all

Marc Antoine Noel Comments

FL051355 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole
1100 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Marc Antoine Noel, executive director of the Provisional Electoral Council [CEP], has discussed the problem of security and said that he does not think that the CEP's work has been blocked even if, for the time being, it does not have a place to work.

He also talked about the ballots, which are already being printed by three printing houses contracted for the work. However, fire destroyed one of them, Le Natal, last night. [passage omitted]

CNG Names Group To Investigate

FL051421 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole
2100 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The government also had something to say about this matter of insecurity and the recent incidents. It released a communique we heard late last night over the national television station. We did not receive a copy of that communique until just a few minutes ago. [passage omitted]

The provisional National Government Council [CNG] has ordered the people in the departments under it—those who work in government offices—to remove all obstacles that might block the road to elections. [passage omitted]

We received another communique this afternoon, also from the Ministry of Information and Coordination, advising that the investigating committee formed by the CNG to look into the fire at CEP headquarters on the night of 2-3 November is composed of Colonel Morton Gousse, acting assistant chief of staff, G-1; Lieutenant Colonel Rene Mompont, acting head of the First Bureau of the General Headquarters; and Mrs Anacita Duperval, director of prefectorial and communal affairs at the Ministry of Interior and National Defense. [passage omitted]

Fire Disrupts Phone Service

FL051441 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole
1100 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Telecommunications d'Haiti [Teleco] announces to the public that a 300-telephone-line distribution box has been burned accidentally along the Carrefour Road, in the Cric-Crac [movie house] area. Teleco advises that it is investigating this situation and working to restore telephone service as soon as possible.

St Vincent and the Grenadines

Burns Bonadie Resigns from Labor Party

FL040059 Bridgetown CANA in English 2341 GMT
3 Nov 87

[Text] Kingston, St Vincent, Nov 3, CANA—Burns Bonadie, the former secretary-treasurer of the Caribbean Congress of Labour (CCL) who in 1983 gave up the job to become a government senator here, has confirmed his resignation from the now opposition St Vincent Labour Party (SVLP).

Party insiders say his decision came because he and the executive of the party could not see eye to eye on the question of creating a unitary state of the organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS).

SVLP Secretary Hendrick Alexander declined to confirm that Bonadie stepped down, but the senator said he handed the resignation to Alexander last Friday.

So far, Bonadie has not publicly disclosed his reason for leaving the 32-year-old party which he was tipped to head as successor to its founder Milton Cato.

Cato resigned from active politics in 1984 shortly after losing the general elections to Prime Minister James Mitchell's New Democratic Party (NDP).

However, sources within the executive of the Labour Party have said that Bonadie's resignation was the result of differences between himself and the executive over his support for the OECS unity proposal.

The Labour Party has said in the past that it was not opposed in principle to OECS unity, but accused the Mitchell administration of failing to consult it and other opposition parties here on the issue. More recently, the party demanded that Mitchell publicly retract the Grenadines declaration of 1980 which sought autonomy for the Grenadines, the constituency Mitchell represents in parliament.

Consequently the party refused to accept membership of the National Advisory Committee (NAC) set up to promote OECS unity, unless the terms of reference were amended and opposition leader Vincent Beache, leader of the Labour Party, was given a say in the appointment of some of the prominent individuals to the NAC.

Bonadie, while supporting the Labour Party in its demands for consultation, accepted membership of the NAC as representative of the Commercial, Technical, and Allied Workers Union (CTAWU) of which he is general secretary, and indeed has been promoting the idea of OECS unity through newspaper articles.

The matter, however, came to a head when he accepted an invitation to appear on a radio phone-in programme last Friday night with Prime Minister Mitchell.

Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez Arrives

*FL052333 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
2134 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 5 Nov (NOTIMEX)—Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez arrived in Mexico City this afternoon for an official 2-day visit.

At 1430, the Spanish leader disembarked from a Spanish Air Force plane, a DC-8 registered as D15:2. He was received by Government Secretary Manuel Bartlett Diaz and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. Also present was Spanish Ambassador to Mexico Pedro Bermejo Marin.

After the 21-gun salute, Gonzalez greeted the Mexican officials and the attaches from the Spanish Embassy in Mexico.

The Spanish leader is accompanied by Carlos Solchaga, minister of Economy, Trade, and Finance; Pedro Perez, general trade secretary; and Javier Solana, culture minister, as well as 15 other people. [passage omitted]

PRI's Salinas Favors Current Foreign Policy

*FL042005 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
1905 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 4 Nov (NOTIMEX)—Carlos Salinas de Gortari, the PRI precandidate for the presidency of the Republic, committed himself today to defend and closely adhere to the principles of Mexico's foreign policy. He also committed himself to promoting close economic cooperation with the nations of the world.

Salinas stated that upon assuming the presidency, he will strive to continue the modernization of Mexico's foreign policy, promote dialogue with brother nations, cooperation, and a fairer and balanced economy.

Salinas de Gortari spoke at a brief reception at the PRI headquarters. It was here that he was greeted by the civil servants of the Secretariat of Foreign Relations, headed by Bernardo Sepulveda Amor. [passage omitted]

Salinas stated, as well, that respect for peoples' self-determination, non-intervention in internal affairs and peaceful resolution of conflicts will continue as a basis for our activities abroad. To this will be added the promotion of world disarmament to strengthen peace and to free funds to be applied to solutions of other problems, such as hunger, education and health. [passage omitted]

The foreign minister expressed the full solidarity of the workers in the secretariat who support Salinas now as a pre-candidate and who will support him as standard-bearer of the PRI in the elections.

He stated that in the upcoming elections the party will win cleanly and clearly through the convictions of citizens. [passage omitted]

Participating in the meeting were under secretaries Ricardo Valero and Victor Flores Olea, the former foreign minister; as well as Emilio O. Rabasa [position not given]; Arturo Gonzalez, ambassador-designate to Poland; Humberto Lira Mora, ambassador-designate to Santo Domingo; Abraham Talavera, the Mexican representative to Guatemala; Jose Cabrera, Mexico's representative to Costa Rica, and others.

Energy Official Attends OLADE Meeting in Cuba

*FL060231 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish
0501 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Nov (Notimex)—Jose Luis Alcuia, Mexican deputy secretary of energy, departed for Havana, Cuba today to attend the 18th OLADE Ministerial Meeting.

The official is accompanied by Hector Alvarez de la Cadena, director of international transactions of the Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry Secretariat. Alcuia will represent Energy Secretary Alfredo del Mazo at the meeting.

The ministers attending the meeting in Cuba will elect a new Executive Secretariat for a 3-year term. They will also discuss the situation that prevails in the international and regional energy market, as well as other topics.

Salvadoran people, we have complied with and will continue to comply with Esquipulas II. The established commitments have required the hard work of many Salvadorans, institutions, and the state. With satisfaction we announce to the world that we have undertaken all the necessary actions to fulfill with good faith what was agreed upon by the Central American presidents in Guatemala. We immediately installed and convened the National Reconciliation Commission, which is operating regularly and to which I recently presented an official report from my government on all the actions carried out to fulfill the peace plan and the concomitant registration and verification.

We have also issued a communique in support of the National Reconciliation Commission and the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission so they can carry out their work with full freedom, thus solemnly guaranteeing the fulfillment of what is established in Article 10.

We have activated and respected the agreements dealing with refugees and displaced people, creating an ad hoc commission, reactivating the tripartite commission, and receiving 4,784 compatriots who had been living for some time in the sister country of Honduras, settling them where they have wished. In this way we have fulfilled the principles of our Constitution and have strengthened our human rights policy.

We have promoted the work dealing with the approval of the treaty regarding the Central American parliament and have presented the draft law establishing it to the honorable Legislative Assembly.

In the Central American area we have also promoted the necessary economic initiatives to achieve agreements that will speed up mechanisms for development and the achievement in the short term of the cooperation of the international community to bring about a system of well-being and social and economic justice.

Salvadoran people, my policy and ideological position have been to achieve understanding among all sectors based on reason. In my government I have constantly and extensively spoken with the opposition, social, and economic sectors in an attempt to create a national conscience favorable to the efforts to consolidate democracy and peace. In this regard I inform the Salvadoran people that, in addition to my work, the dialogue commission has issued invitations to continue dialogue with the opposition political parties and with social, union, and business sectors, and to begin a dialogue with the unarmed political opposition sectors linked to the FMLN, such as the UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers] or the current authorities of the National University.

Permit me to refer now to the specific commitments. In accordance with Point 11 of the Esquipulas agreement, the commitments will enter into force simultaneously in the region's five countries beginning today.

1. Nonuse of the territory to attack other states: Regarding the commitment to prevent the use of one's territory and to not provide or permit logistical military support to people, organizations, or groups that seek to destabilize the governments of the Central American countries, I publicly and solemnly reaffirm my promise that we will continue to guarantee unrestricted respect for the principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other states and, therefore, we will continue to prevent the provision of any support for the irregular groups or insurrection movements that operate in the region. In this way we will continue to fully comply with the provision in the Constitution that states in Article 131, Point 29, that it is up to the Legislative Assembly to permit or to reject the movement of foreign troops through the Republic's territory and the permanent basing of military aircraft or ships from other countries beyond what is established in international treaties.

This is also applicable to the government's commitment concerning assistance to rebel groups operating in the region.

2. Democratization: I urge and invite the National Reconciliation Commission and the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission to verify the progress made by the government in all fields, and particularly concerning the commitment to democratization. It is evident El Salvador is a free, democratic, and pluralistic country where a legitimate government rules, where there is no state of siege or emergency, and where all individual and social liberties as well as civil rights and human rights are always respected without any restrictions.

As part of our undeniable political willingness we permit the most absolute freedom for television, radio, and newspapers, which report national and international news without any prior censorship.

Likewise, there is full political party pluralism, and the political groups have the broadest access to the media and freely carry out their right to demonstrate publicly. Members of all organizations are free to move wherever they wish.

3. Amnesty: I am pleased to reiterate to the Salvadoran people and the world that today marks the beginning of one of the most important commitments in the peace process. We have complied with the promulgation of an amnesty law that conceptually includes international principles. In other words, this is a legislative measure that is broad and general and is inspired by the desire for

2. The Armed Forces will adopt defensive and security measures in the areas affected by violence to include the presence of military units in those areas and a plan of defense within the operational scope of the unit.

3. The Armed Forces will suspend the use of long-range artillery weapons. In the event of an FMLN attack requiring the use of artillery fire for defense, authorization must be obtained from the commander in the respective military zone.

4. The Armed Forces will suspend Air Force combat actions. In the event that an FMLN attack somewhere in the national territory requires Air Force support, such support will only be provided with the authorization of the Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff. The use of aircraft to transport cargo, Air Force personnel, logistical supplies, and relief forces is authorized.

5. The zones in dispute with the Republic of Honduras still fall within the jurisdiction of the peace treaty signed in 1980 by the two republics with the mediation of Dr Luis Bustamante y Rivera.

6. Offensive naval operations will be suspended, and the Navy will continue its mission of patrolling our territorial waters.

7. The security forces will continue their mission as auxiliary justice organizations and will guarantee security and public order.

8. The Civil Defense Forces will be directed to join this plan of action.

9. The Armed Forces must comply with the Esquipulas II peace plan, and under no circumstances must the institution give rise to accusations of failure to comply.

10. The government will allow voluntary assistance for people or groups who accept amnesty or who fulfill the conditions the people are demanding of the FMLN, for which the Armed Forces have been instructed to adopt the necessary measures. Humanitarian assistance is understood as the fulfillment of the basic elements of human existence: food, clothes, medicine, and other necessary products that constitute nonlethal aid. In substance, the government will grant the following to those who accept amnesty while the law is in effect:

A. Authorize medical assistance for the FMLN's wounded and ill who have accepted amnesty, or their evacuation.

B. Authorize all of the necessary assistance and establish a destination for all people who accept amnesty.

C. Authorize the hospitalization at national centers for those wounded or ill as established in Section A; in other words, those who accept amnesty.

D. Authorize the supply of food, medicine, clothes, and provisions that are nonlethal and essential for survival.

As the legitimate president of the Salvadoran people and a faithful exponent [as heard] of their pain and anguish, I demand that the FMLN-FDR armed groups end the use of weapons, mines, and any other devices, as well as attacks, sabotage, and terrorism.

In addition, the FMLN should lay down its weapons. It is essential they stop their economic sabotage by not promoting transportation stoppages as they are currently doing, by not blowing up power and communications towers, and by not destroying infrastructure, work centers, and crops. Likewise, the Salvadoran people and government demand respect for the life and freedom of all Salvadorans. The FMLN-FDR should therefore stop killing, threatening, and kidnapping civilian and military officials and all citizens in general. They should likewise release all prisoners who have been kidnapped or recruited by force.

Finally, let this be clear: The FMLN must not wear military uniforms or carry weapons in national territory as well as [words indistinct]. If they were to do all this, they would be meeting all the requirements demanded by the people to achieve an effective cease-fire.

Salvadoran people, countries of the world, this is our proposal. The government will comply with each and every one of the points specified here to achieve a cease-fire. However, a cease-fire also needs the other side's cooperation. That is why I have clearly specified what they themselves promised in the 18-point document for a total suspension of actions against the people.

Salvadoran people, countries of the world, that is how El Salvador is proudly complying with the basic agreements stipulated in the Esquipulas II accords. We are adhering to the simultaneous implementation of the accords. In this regard, I call on all signatories who are true Central Americans to do their share so the just hopes and expectations of our suffering people and the international community are not frustrated. The international community has supported our effort in a way rarely seen in history. We have been granted the benefit of the doubt and the promise of support in the struggle against the underlying reasons for the crisis: underdevelopment and economic backwardness.

Let us comply or let us be judged by history and the world, who will either praise us or condemn us without leniency or excuses.

I invite the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission to work together with the National Reconciliation Commission to prepare and to issue its report objectively. Let the international commission condemn whoever does not comply or fails to honor his word. El Salvador is ready to receive the commission and to fully cooperate with them, as the peace plan has established.

carried out in the next few days, within the next 48 hours. What we want is a clarification of the Salvadoran Government's position. Although we, the FDR, have supported the dialogue—disagreeing with the FMLN over its suspension—and have advocated its continuation, we believe the question here is not the continuity itself but that the government should make it very clear what we will discuss and not put up appearances. My impression is that the government is playing games with Esquipulas II and placing us [words indistinct] at the verge of the deadline set by Esquipulas II precisely to say it has complied with this formality, although this has been a game of sheer appearances.

This is what happened in Caracas, where we actually made no progress but made a commitment to hold a meeting soon. The Salvadoran Government has a greater obligation with regard to the simultaneity because it signed the Esquipulas II agreement, while we did not. However, right there in Caracas it only agreed to discuss the work of one of the subcommissions, leaving the work of the second commission for a later date. This looked to us like a purely delaying tactic. In addition, we do not have at this moment any proposal from the government. It talks about a cease-fire, but becomes terrified when we propose the subject be discussed and begins looking for ways to avoid the subject.

Then there was the time when we asked for a temporary cease-fire when the dialogue was held at the apostolic nunciature. However, the government, with [words indistinct] agreed to a cease-fire, to a great extent, in the clearly established corridor through which the FMLN commanders had to pass to reach the nunciature. The government refused, however, to agree to a nationwide temporary cease-fire, even though the best way to demonstrate its (?desire for peace) was to silence its guns. A cease-fire was agreed to—but without the government wishing to call it that—with the establishment of those corridors. We therefore find an ambivalent, contradictory, and evasive attitude on the part of the government.

We [words indistinct] our delegations the need to discuss all political issues, not only the cease-fire. The government refused, and, as a result, we are now witnessing an escalation of the repression. The death squads, undoubtedly linked to the regime's repressive apparatus, continue committing [words indistinct] the squads to murder a second president of the Human Rights Commission.

[Words indistinct] we think it is advisable to clarify positions on what we are actually going to discuss at the forthcoming meeting in Mexico and to move on with this dialogue process. However, the question is not only to keep up appearances. The Salvadoran Government [11-second break in reception] (?definitions) and, in addition, makes no concrete proposal. We have not learned—either at the apostolic nunciature, Caracas, or publicly—what the government understands or how it is going to carry out the cease-fire; i.e., either unilaterally or together [with us]. It has said it does not recognize

[words indistinct] territories, even though it recognized [words indistinct] territories and the corridors that were established so the dialogue meeting could be held at the apostolic nunciature.

It has said this is within the Constitution, but we do not know what this means.

Therefore, it [words indistinct] very much to try to say who is complying and who is not. What we are interested in is that Esquipulas be complied with; we are not interested in this game of who is to blame and who is not complying with the agreement. That corresponds to the Reagan strategy. I do not know if President Duarte's trip to Washington served that purpose—to fine tune himself and to achieve compatibility with Reagan's strategy. However, the truth is that we indeed advocate resuming the dialogue as soon as possible, but we mean a real dialogue, a serious dialogue that will allow us to take modest but certain and [words indistinct] steps.

[Reporter] Dr Ungo, one gets the impression you feel the Salvadoran Government is not complying with the Esquipulas II agreement while the rest of the Central Americans are complying with it.

[Ungo] Well, I think we cannot assess the situation in the broadest terms. However, in this regard I would say the Honduran Government is complying the least, because 2 months have elapsed and yet I believe Honduras has not yet appointed a national reconciliation commission, when in fact it still is faced with its main problem—the existence of several thousand contras who are operating in Honduran territory.

The Salvadoran Government has fulfilled some commitments, but more in form than in essence. The Salvadoran National Reconciliation Commission cannot be compared at all with that of Costa Rica, where there is no conflict, and much less with that of Nicaragua, where the opposition's top figure—Cardinal Obando y Bravo—heads that commission. The Salvadoran National Reconciliation Commission is really innocuous. It is composed of people who support the regime and protect it from the rebels, beginning with the commission's president. There is no figure representing the progressive people's sector, nor is there real opposition to the government. The only opposition is the ultraright ARENA [Nationalist Republica Alliance].

So their compliance is merely formal. However, we are interested—and the Salvadoran Government should also be interested—in the success of Esquipulas II because this would contribute to the dismantling of the interventionist strategy of the Reagan administration. Thus, we believe that although the efforts have not been equal, the developments have been positive. We agree compliance has not been everything that had been expected, that it is unsatisfactory, and that it is insufficient because there must be stricter and better compliance. We agree with that, but I believe that in all this their strategy is to blame

This is the way we see it. Regarding amnesty, compliance will bring more repression because according to what he said there was a pardon, and it has not contributed in any way to dismantling the murder machinery. That machinery has murdered more than 60,000 Salvadorans.

These [words indistinct] by these gentlemen have been pardoned, which demonstrates the inability of the government civilian sector and even of certain military sectors that want to develop a policy of nonrespect of human rights. We see that this amnesty has solved the government's current problem and [words indistinct] regarding the case of the massacre of cooperative members in Las Hojas, Sonsonate.

Therefore, through the release of our 700 or 800 fellow citizens, most of whom are innocent and have been manipulated through political work, the pretext is used that state terrorism is being pardoned. This seems totally negative to us [words indistinct] formal, because it does not serve to achieve peace; it serves to help the repressors obtain more funds, because we dare not accept their terms. Why can we not accept their terms? Because [words indistinct] power. It is easy to listen to the weak, but it is not easy to listen to the powerful. Furthermore, we are not the only ones who feel this way. Amnesty International and Americas Watch have publicly requested President Duarte's government not to approve the terms of that amnesty law, which in reality only pardons, promotes, and encourages state terrorism.

[Reporter] For you, Dr Ungo, forgiving and forgetting do not exist?

[Ungo] Forgiving and forgetting are the result of a political solution. However, we cannot forgive at a time when we are being murdered. I believe that would be absurd.

If I hit you 20 times a minute, you cannot be asked to forgive and forget at that very moment. After the situation has been resolved through political or other means, then we would be able to establish the terms of the reconciliation. However, when we are being murdered it is very difficult to find political solutions. At the apostolic nunciature we said that solutions would not be found in the country simply by saying the Lord's Prayer or by forgiving and forgetting. I believe Msgr Romero has forgiven us all. Nevertheless, the murderers are still there [words indistinct]. Forgiving and forgetting should not be used to sacrifice justice, especially reconciliation. We spoke of forgiving and forgetting as the final result of a political solution.

[Reporter] To conclude, Dr Ungo, Dr Zamora said some time ago that he wanted to return to the country. Is that idea still afoot?

[Ungo] We are working on our return. I and my party have also stated the possibility and the decision to visit El Salvador as soon as possible.

We do not believe true democratic conditions exist. The murder of Herbert Anaya does not surprise us. It is one more murder; he is the second president of the Human Rights Commission who has been murdered; he is the seventh member of that commission who has been murdered. These are indicators of the situation in the country. Neither Duarte nor Pinochet have democratized their countries. There are more political spaces in Chile and in El Salvador, but neither of the two countries are democratic.

In Chile there are more because Pinochet does not want to be democratic. In El Salvador there are more because, even if he wants to be, Duarte cannot be democratic due to the correlation of forces he has with his allies. Knowing this and knowing the risk involved, the FDR will stand by its decision because it wants to test Esquipulas II and the commitments made by the Duarte administration. We are also trying to increase our political space, but primarily we are trying to increase unity, achieve a national consensus, and, as a consequence, reach a political solution to the conflict to achieve peace. This has been a joint FDR decision, and our organization, having its own autonomy, has decided to report, promote, and advertise it in the most pertinent manner. We are presently trying to coordinate the trip with members of the Social Christian Peoples Movement board and the National Revolutionary Movement Party.

[Reporter] Well, Doctor, here I have the last question. We are currently in the midst of a strike decreed by the guerrillas. What do you think about the strikes in the country?

[Ungo] I believe the country is at war and, unfortunately, this is one of the practices of war: the use of all military and political means to reach goals. I do not think this is the first time a strike has been decreed. With the strike the FMLN has demonstrated its strength and potentiality. What I can say is that strikes can be avoided with negotiation, but the government does not want to negotiate that subject. At the apostolic nunciature we made a concrete proposal in which FMLN committed itself to not strike, create any type of economic sabotage, or place mines or booby traps if the government understood and made similar commitments to the FMLN, such as stop using the air bombs that mainly kill civilians, destroy houses [words indistinct] and also stop using long range weapons. So, if there is a strike it is mainly because the government does not want to negotiate those points we proposed as subjects to be negotiated.

FMLN Announces Transportation Stoppage End
PA060453 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish
to El Salvador 0000 GMT 6 Nov 87

[Communique "to the Salvadoran people" issued by the FMLN General Command in El Salvador on 5 November]

[Text] The FMLN informs the Salvadoran people that:

[Reporter] In your meeting with [U.S. envoy] Busby yesterday, did he express some U.S. concern about the peace agreement?

[Azcona] Well, the United States is not the only party concerned; we could say there is worldwide concern. A high-ranking FRG deputy of the Social Democratic Party is also concerned. I think I heard he will be going to Managua today and will stay there until 6 November. New York Democratic Mayor Koch is also going to Managua today. There are many people who are concerned, and they are waiting to see what will the results of this agreement will be and how Nicaragua will comply with it.

[Reporter] Will there be simultaneous fulfillment on the 5th?

[Azcona] The 90-day period expires on the 5th. [end recording]

The president confirmed that he is willing to again convene the Central American presidents if, at the time for compliance with the peace agreement—from 5 to 7 November—the commitments are not being fulfilled. This meeting might be held in Honduras after the Costa Rican president is consulted.

[Begin recording] [Azcona] I think President Arias' initiative—which we all accepted—is a Central American initiative. I do not think we should lose this initiative. (?On Saturday) there will be a meeting of the eight foreign ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups and the five Central American foreign ministers. We have some concern because we would not like to have our initiative [words indistinct] once again and to have to return to new Contadora efforts. Of course, at no time do I wish to underestimate the efforts that Contadora and the Support Group carried out to obtain peace in Central America. We have publicly expressed our thanks and acknowledged their efforts. However, in this case the agreement was signed by the five Central American presidents and we should not let this initiative be snatched away by anyone, for any reason. If, by the end of the November, the Guatemala accords are not advancing, I will speak with the presidents so we can hold another meeting to promote the accords and evaluate the situation.

[Reporter] In your view, what must be reconciled in our country?

[Azcona] I think the word reconciliation is not appropriate in Honduras. Perhaps it would be better to use the word dialogue [words indistinct] for better understanding among all sectors.

[Reporter] Do you think the National Reconciliation Commission might be a good mechanism to resolve the case of missing people and to reply to their relatives?

[Azcona] I do not think it can delve deeply into this because a commission has already been formed and there is a report [words indistinct] because it is difficult to delve into things that occurred many years ago.

[Reporter] Do you think the National Reconciliation Commission should hold a dialogue with the armed groups such as the Cincheros Movement and the Lorenzo Zelaya Front?

[Azcona] I have not placed any restrictions on the commission. I have given the members the Guatemala agreement and I have told them the commission will have the support of the executive branch and any additional support they might need from the other branches of government.

[Reporter] You have given the reconciliation commission an amnesty decree. What [words indistinct]?

[Azcona] No, in terms of political prisoners and for political crimes and related common crimes.

[Reporter] When will this amnesty decree be presented to Congress?

[Azcona] I have presented it to the commission and the commission can send it to Congress. It can also modify it. That is why I have not sent it to the Congress. I want the commission to study it and see if it wants to add or delete some things. Then it would be sent to the National Assembly. Once this is done there are many deputies who would sponsor it because the commission cannot propose it on its own. There will be more than enough deputies who will sponsor it, or if they want the executive branch to present it I will be glad to do so. Political leaders believe the amnesty decree should be [words indistinct] by the commission and that is why it is now in its hands. [end recording]

Nicaragua

Ortega Speech on Esquipulas Compliance
PA060237 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish
2330 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Speech to the nation by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra at the Plaza of the Revolution in Managua—live]

[Text] I see there is a slogan that says: Here, there, the Yankees will die. [crowd shouts: "Here, there, the Yankees will die"] When we say here, there, the Yankees will die, we are referring to the Yankees who hate us, who wage war on us, and who may attempt to invade our fatherland. That is the Yankee who will die.

I am saying this because there is an American among you, a Yankee who is not an enemy of mankind: New York City Mayor Koch. When he was a congressman and we were still struggling against the Somoza dictatorship

and the Contadora and Support Group foreign ministers; that is, the foreign ministers of eight Latin American countries and the five Central American countries.

This International Verification and Follow-Up Commission must make the necessary inspections. It must go to Honduran territory and see if the camps have been dismantled; go to the military bases the United States has in Honduras to defend the contras and see if those bases have disappeared and if support to the contras has stopped; go to Costa Rica and see if the contras no longer have [words indistinct] there and if the contra leaders, who move freely around the country, are no longer living there; and go to Honduras and El Salvador and see if the contra leadership no longer has any radio stations there.

After this International Verification and Follow-Up Commission—which is going to meet in 30 days... [changes thought] If within 30 days this commission says: We have made inspections and have verified that all activity against Nicaragua has ceased, that there is simultaneity because there are no longer camps in Honduras, and that the contras are no longer receiving supplies—in other words, when the commission tells us all of those steps have been taken—at that moment we will place in effect these decrees on the lifting of the state of emergency throughout the country and on the amnesty. [applause] We are obliged to comply with the Esquipulas II agreements. For this reason we are sending to the National Assembly the treaty creating the Central American parliament. I have already signed it, and the National Assembly will most probably ratify it. [applause]

There is a point that is still unresolved (even though we have been complying with everything). It is that the number of [words indistinct] will be much larger than the alleged amnesty being announced in other Central American countries, where the number of prisoners to be pardoned is very small. Why? Simply because there are no prisoners in those countries because they have been murdered. The number of prisoners is small. [applause]

We have a point that has to do with the cease-fire. I want this to be well understood. The Esquipulas II agreement states very clearly that a cease-fire must be agreed on to avoid military confrontations. We took the first step toward a cease-fire and declared a unilateral cease-fire in some areas of our territory—in over 1,450-square km in which the FDN bands operate. We are not talking here about the 7,000-square km where a cease-fire does exist, which is the Atlantic coast. There is an effective cease-fire there. The war has practically ended there, and there is real reconciliation there among the Nicaraguan families on our country's Atlantic coast.

Therefore, when we talk about this cease-fire and the agreement on a cease-fire, we are referring to the counterrevolution, whose true leader is the U.S. Government. We have decided to adopt these measures to deprive our enemies of every pretext and to unmask those who claim

they want peace, but who do not really want it. If, on the other hand, it turns out they do want peace, then they will support this initiative. We are, therefore, taking steps to arrange a cease-fire.

Thus, we are taking the corresponding steps to arrange a cease-fire through an intermediary. We will arrange a cease-fire through intermediaries. That is, there will not be a cease-fire [words indistinct] within the institutional framework, within the country's laws, through a mediator. Then, once this cease-fire has been arranged, surely the intermediary will relay our proposal to the contra leadership, to the top contra leadership so a cease-fire will be attained. In this way we are complying 100 percent with the Esquipulas agreements. [applause] That is, we have not left any voids in compliance with the agreements.

The agreement on a cease-fire must not be confused—and this must be completely clear—with a political dialogue with the counterrevolutionaries to negotiate power, because we have not engaged in a dialogue to negotiate power with the counterrevolutionaries or with the top leaders of the counterrevolutionaries before, and we are not going to do this now; this is not inherent in Esquipulas, and we will never do such a thing. Moreover, we will also not negotiate power with the U.S. Government. We see no reason to negotiate with the U.S. Government over Nicaragua's domestic situation. This is determined by the Nicaraguan people. [applause] [crowd chants: "A single army"] We believe it is necessary to hold a dialogue with the U.S. Government, a dialogue to look into matters (?from a leadership perspective) because the United States has said it feels threatened by Nicaragua, and yet we feel we are being attacked and threatened by the United States. Therefore, we are willing to discuss this issue with the U.S. Government so that our relations become normal, so that we may have friendly relations, and so that one day the U.S. presidents may come to our country and gather with the people as Mayor Koch, who is meeting here today with the Nicaraguan people, is doing. [applause]

I believe we have clarified this point. We have clarified the matter regarding the amnesty decree, which, I repeat, benefits those who have been arrested for [words indistinct] and the lifting of the state of emergency in the entire country. These two decrees will go into effect when the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission verifies that we are fulfilling all the agreements and that there is simultaneity. When the commission states: Messrs Nicaraguans, there are no contras in Honduras, the camps have been dismantled, there is no more logistical support, the U.S. Government has agreed to the appeal made by the Central American presidents on 5 November—because supposedly on 5 November every Central American government is making an appeal to all governments in the region and outside the region to stop supporting irregular or insurgent groups—when the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission

Because the Esquipulas II accords have created the possibility of reaching peace there is more political freedom. However, political freedom, here and everywhere, means everyone is free to express himself. Political freedom is not just good for some; it is good for everyone. I say this because now that there is more political freedom the right-wing parties have started mobilizing. But when the FSLN starts to mobilize, starts taking over the streets, then they shout that we are a threat, that the mobs are again in the streets. [chants] Where are the mobs? [chants] They call mobs people with awareness, organized people, working people, heroic people. They call the people riffraff, and they discriminate against the people—that is nothing new. Nicaragua is a country that is flooded with mobs because the people's power is the mob, you are the mob. [chants] Political freedom means that you can demonstrate and make speeches. They say in their speeches that they are going to overthrow the Sandinist government, that we are totalitarian, that we are a bunch of thieves, that ours is a lousy revolution. [Passage indistinct] The people also have a right to speak, to express themselves. They also have a right to do this because this was the sign the FDN gave them—as they say—this is their sign of freedom. Therefore, they are raising their hands and doing this. So if Reagan's children are doing that, then Sandino's children have the right to do this. [applause]

Let them not ask for their kind of pluralism. They want freedom of speech for themselves, freedom of organization for themselves, and nothing for us. Let us remain quiet. Let the FSLN remain paralyzed. That is what they understand by pluralism, but that is not pluralism, that is not pluralism [repeats himself].

The truth is that in all these years of revolution, during which thousands of Nicaraguans have demonstrated in support of the revolution and the FSLN, never during a divine [as heard] mob demonstration have opposition members been left dead or murdered. On the other hand, opposition group demonstrators have murdered Sandinist demonstrators.

The right wing, Reagan's children, [words indistinct] to behave well and who speak of freedom of speech [words indistinct] because he asked what these men from the U.S. Embassy were doing at the demonstration.

Some of the demonstrators got upset [words indistinct] and said that Reagan [words indistinct] against the revolution; they attacked the reporter. This means there is no respect; they show no respect. Imagine: They do not hold power; what would happen if they held it? [shouts] And they will not have it. They have not defeated us with bullets or votes. They will never defeat us through bullets or votes. We are certain of that because the workers, peasants, and all the working people are with the revolution. [applause] [crowd chants: "People's power"]

Therefore, who [words indistinct] political pluralism and freedom in this country? This is how the right wing [words indistinct] Reagan have been using their counter-revolutionary slogans [words indistinct] and Sandino's children are (?organizing) their mobilizations for [words indistinct] to defend the revolutionary power seized on 19 July 1979. [applause] [crowd shouts: "Viva the FSLN, viva"]

We have announced the steps for peace we are taking [words indistinct] Nicaragua complying with the Esquipulas agreements 100 percent. Now, [words indistinct] now it is up to the other parties to comply. It is up to the U.S. Government to comply with the agreements. It is up to the United States to respect the agreements and stop the aggression against Nicaragua. However, in the meantime, since the threat of an invasion against our fatherland has not disappeared we are compelled to continue strengthening our revolution's military defense.

If [words indistinct] the U.S. Government and the CIA have received a defense plan that demands the incorporation of 600,000 Nicaraguans, 600,000 Nicaraguans [repeats himself] into the militias, the reserve battalions, and the Army in order to be ready to face and defeat a Yankee invasion in a few weeks or months, the information this traitor would have delivered was that not only are 600,000 Nicaraguans ready to take up weapons here, but 3 million Nicaraguans are ready to take up weapons and defend the revolution.

Viva the Esquipulas Agreements [crowd shouts: "Viva"]

Viva peace. [crowd shouts: "Viva"]

All to the defense, to fight with the revolution.

Free Fatherland. [crowd shouts: "Or death"]

Here. [crowd shouts: "No one surrenders"]

Here. [crowd shouts: "No one surrenders"]

Here. [crowd shouts: "No one surrenders"]

Our enemies have never succeeded and will never succeed.

They will not succeed.

Wheelock on Amnesty Stipulations, Dialogue
PA051613 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish
1930 GMT 4 Nov 87

[Excerpt] Commander Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform [MIDINRA], has warned that the U.S. Government is preparing more attacks through its mercenary bands in the sixth region. He said that the U.S. Government attacks us because the

and that the political parties have been invited to participate in a dialogue. Some observations were made regarding this point. At 1500 tomorrow we will meet here again and the observations that must be included in the minutes will be presented in writing.

As for the steps taken by the government, it was stated that it created the National Reconciliation Commission; it convoked political parties to a dialogue; *La Prensa* was reopened; the Absentees Law was abrogated; and other steps that I cannot remember... [changes thought] Radio Catolica was reopened on a specific date; a cease-fire has been declared in some regions. I do not know if it is necessary at this moment to mention all the steps taken; however, I have mentioned some of them.

You may now ask questions that I or the other members of the commission will answer. You will be given copies of the document. During tomorrow's meeting the government will inform the Reconciliation Commission of steps it will announce tomorrow afternoon.

[Reporter] At this stage, would you say that there are more hopes than before, or...

[Obando y Bravo, interrupting] Church men always entertain hopes. I agree with the Roman proverb that says hope is eternal. We never lose hope; if I had no hope I would not be on the Reconciliation Commission.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] general amnesty [word indistinct] today?

[Obando y Bravo] Regarding the amnesty, some prisoners will probably be released; however, we might be able to answer your question more clearly tomorrow.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Reconciliation Commission, what can you say about that?

[Obando y Bravo] The FSLN issued a communique, which I believe was read by Commander Bayardo Arce. Some people have said and have asked me if the National Reconciliation Commission is no longer necessary. I have clarified that it was not the FSLN, but President Daniel Ortega who committed himself in the Esquipulas II agreements. If President Daniel Ortega told me that he will no longer work for an amnesty, that he will not abrogate the decree establishing the Emergency Law, that the citizens' human, civilian, and political rights will not be respected, then I would say that the National Reconciliation Commission is no longer necessary and I would withdraw from the commission. However, the communique was issued by the FSLN, and we know that political parties are always making political moves. As I said, the Esquipulas II agreements were not signed by the FSLN.

[Reporter] What do you think about what happened today? Does the FSLN position agree with the government's position now, or have there been any changes?

[Obando y Bravo] I have discussed this matter with Vice President Sergio Ramirez; perhaps he could reply to this question better than I can. He admits that the FSLN is a party. However, I believe—and maybe Vice President Ramirez can clarify this—that the party is one thing and the executive branch is another. However, maybe Vice President Ramirez can explain this better.

[Ramirez] Before an official meeting of the National Reconciliation Commission I had the opportunity to meet privately with His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo. I explained to him that the Nicaraguan Government is ready to announce tomorrow through President Commander Daniel Ortega a number of steps that are within the framework of the peace process and mandated by the Guatemala presidential agreements.

I will explain these steps tomorrow afternoon to the commission to let them know the government's measures before they are publicly announced.

In keeping with the spirit and letter of the Esquipulas agreements, I assured His Eminence Cardinal Obando y Bravo that the government will comply with the agreements, as it has been doing so far. In keeping with the spirit and letter of these agreements, tomorrow we will announce further steps that the government is ready to implement in keeping with agreement mandates, their simultaneous implementation, and within the framework of the agreements themselves.

That is stressed in a document issued by the FSLN after a Sandinist Assembly meeting. There have been various analyses [lecturas] of this document, but the real analysis of those who signed this document for the FSLN is that we are in no way rejecting compliance with the Esquipulas agreements. We have simply recalled that compliance with these agreements should take place simultaneously. This is an essential principle of the agreements that is constantly mentioned throughout the documents.

Tomorrow we will brief the commission on steps the government will implement. I reaffirm that we will continue to comply with the agreements; we are seriously committed to complying with them.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] whether you will comply with the Esquipulas agreements. Cardinal Obando y Bravo said that the president said this and signed the document in Guatemala, but the Sandinist Assembly, the top consultative organ of the FSLN, claims the contrary through Mr Arce. How do you—as a member of the same party as the president—explain this?

[Ramirez] I have already tried to explain this to you and other participating newsmen here. I am speaking as vice president of the Republic here, as representative of the executive branch that signed those Guatemala agreements. I say to you that we will comply with them. I also speak as a member of the FSLN and say to you that there

Argentina

Spokesman Explains Brodersohn's Brazil Trip *PY052255 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS* *in Spanish 2222 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (NA)—Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez this afternoon stated that the Argentine position on the foreign debt "was clearly outlined by President Raul Alfonsin in his latest speech to the nation."

Lopez thus ruled out Brazilian press reports that Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn may have discussed with Brazilian officials the possibility that Argentina might take a more drastic position regarding its debt.

Lopez said Brodersohn went to Brazil to coordinate the agenda of the summit the presidents of the Group of Eight will hold in Acapulco from 27 to 29 November.

Brodersohn Cited on Public Expenditures Drop *PY052029 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS* *in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (NA)—Finance Secretary Mario Brodersohn today stated that, from the beginning of the UCR administration, "public expenditures have dropped by 6 percent, compared with the gross domestic product," which means that we are now spending some \$4 billion a year less than in 1983.

He said that the belief that public expenditures do not drop was a "myth of Argentine political and economic life." He added that in 1983 these expenditures represented 35 percent of the gross domestic product as opposed to 29 percent today.

In remarks published today by *El Cronista Comercial*, Brodersohn stated that, "if there is any difference between the current economic program and what we announced in the Austral Plan, it is that we are less ambitious in our announcements concerning privatization and deregulation, but more specific and careful when adopting various measures."

Brodersohn stated that in the Austral Plan "we announced many things but we did not implement them, and from this we have learned [words indistinct]," and now, "instead of making great verbose announcements on what must be done, we limit ourselves to two areas—petroleum and telecommunications—which represent almost 40 percent of public investments."

The finance secretary defended the importance of the package of tax laws submitted to Congress, and stated: "We hope the country will understand that nothing is given for free here." He added that between 1983 and 1986 "we replaced the inflationary tax, which had been an important source of revenue in the past, with more explicit taxes."

Upcoming Air Force Assignments 'Leaked' *PY042001 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS* *in Spanish 2155 GMT 3 Nov 87*

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Nov (NA)—Reliable sources today leaked the information that Air Force Secretary General Brigadier Jose Julia will be designated air operations commander next year, and that Brigadier Juan Claudio Correa will be designated deputy chief of staff. Correa will replace Nelsis Rodoni, who will be designated Air Force attache in the United States.

The source explained that these new designations are part of the "usual recomposition" of the force based on the performance evaluation panel reports.

Air region commander Brigadier Rodolfo Echegoyen will be designated Air Force attache in Brazil, and Brigadier Jorge Ricardo Ruiz, who heads the second department of the Air Force staff (intelligence), will replace Echegoyen.

Brigadier Knud Eric Andreassen, who heads the resources department of the joint staff, will be designated commander of the materiel section next year.

Finally, Brigadier Hector Destri will head the Air Force training command.

CGT Terms 4 Nov National Stoppage Successful *PY051149 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS* *in Spanish 2400 GMT 4 Nov 87*

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (NA)—The General Confederation of Labor [CGT] today stressed that the stoppage was characterized by "the highest degree of observance in the history of the Argentine union movement, having achieved a participation of 98 percent throughout the country." It stressed that "165,000 people participated" in the rally.

The CGT recalled that the stoppage was called by the Central Confederation Committee to demand the immediate rectification of the social and economic policy the government is imposing on the Argentine people."

The communique indicates that the "reports that have been received from the regional CGT offices throughout the country confirm the national significance of the protest of the Argentine workers, who have once again, with an undeniable proclamation, stressed their rejection of the policy of surrender, hunger, and dependence that is being imposed by the economic team, whose replacement was asked for at Plaza de Mayo.

"The beginning of this plan of struggle," the communique continues, "will be followed by union rallies and other public demonstrations to demonstrate the proven

Argentine Moratorium Possible

*PY051550 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese
1500 GMT 5 Nov 87*

[Text] Finance Minister Bresser Pereira has informed President Sarney that the preliminary agreement with the creditor banks will be signed today in New York. The basic payments will be made as follows: Brazil will deposit \$500 million, while the creditor banks will deposit \$1 billion.

On 15 December, when the protocol with the basic guidelines for the final agreement is signed, Brazil will use this money to pay the interest on its debt for the months of October, November, and December. According to the minister, this means that the moratorium could be suspended before the definite agreement is signed.

However, during a previous meeting with Argentine Finance Secretary Mario Brodershon, Bresser gave assurances that Brazil had delayed the agreement with the creditor banks due to the possibility that Argentina might also declare a moratorium.

And here the [word indistinct] presence of PMDB congressmen could be felt. Brodershon came from Buenos Aires specifically to discuss the moratorium issue with the Brazilian Government. Alfonsin, who has a bad relationship with the IMF, is seriously thinking about declaring a moratorium.

Bresser has confessed that the Brazilian agreement with the creditor banks presupposes that Brazil will again resort to the IMF. According to an independent economist, this means that the whole process will begin all over again.

Agreement With IMF Denied

*PY051744 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1639 GMT
5 Nov 87*

[By Adalid Cabrera Lemuz]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (EFE)—Brazil, the greatest Third World debtor, will not subject itself to IMF conditions to solve its economic crisis nor sign an agreement with the IMF to guarantee the renegotiation of its foreign debt.

Brazilian Finance Minister Bresser Pereira today justified his government's decision and remarked that countries that have followed IMF guidance are currently on the verge of economic and social collapse.

These countries were forced to accept recessive IMF policy which aggravated their social crisis and reduced their growth indexes, Bresser added.

He mentioned the case of Argentina, which in the last 2 years has consented twice to IMF recommendations and is now experiencing critical socioeconomic conflicts and declining national reserves.

Regarding the renegotiations of the Brazilian foreign debt, which totals \$112.7 billion, Bresser said that his country will maintain a firm position regarding the creditors and will not sign any agreement with the IMF before the renegotiation.

Brazilian Civilian Household Minister Ronaldo Costa Couto has reported that Brazil will only consider the possibility of signing an agreement with the IMF at the end of the year when the second phase of the foreign debt renegotiations, which are in the stage of preliminary discussion in the United States, begin.

According to financial experts, Brazil and its creditors started negotiating on 19 September in New York, but have not yet signed a preliminary agreement in the face of certain conflicts that could worsen if Argentina decides to declare a moratorium on its foreign debt. With the prospect of the possibility of following the Brazilian moratorium example, Argentine Economy Secretary Mario Broderson is in Brasilia trying to familiarize himself with the details of the moratorium which was declared by Brazil on 20 February.

If Argentina decides to declare a moratorium on its debt, which totals \$53 billion, it could influence the negotiations of the debtor countries with their creditors.

The initial agreements between Brazil and the creditor banks envision the depositing of \$1.5 billion in a Swiss bank before the end of the year, while the creditor banks will deposit \$3 billion to allow Brazil to pay its overdue interest. [figures as received]

While Brazil signs a short-term renegotiation agreement with the creditor banks, it will make a \$500 million payment and the creditor banks a \$1 billion payment.

Bresser Pereira reported that this fact does not mean Brazil has lifted its moratorium but it is willing to comply with its financial commitments. However, it will only do so in accordance with its financial capacity and without risking its economic growth.

Bresser said that the money earned by Brazil through its exports must serve to finance its development program and not just to pay the debt.

According to experts, the argument over the foreign debt between Brazil and its creditors is a political discussion and not simply an economic or financial one, because if the talks fail, the creditor banks will be forced to declare their loans to Brazil as losses. This could affect the creditor banks' shares on the stock market.

Asked whether, the Housing and Urban Development Ministry will now start working on next year's elections, Viana said: Not directly.

Our objective is to leave the government in a good position, because in this manner it will have a positive influence on the elections.

Viana said he will work to reach an agreement with as many parties as possible. [passage omitted]

The minister stated that the worst crisis in the country right now is political.

When the political problem is solved, everything will be much easier. The most important thing now is to join forces to give political stability to President Sarney, he added.

According to him, there is no chance for a coup in the country, much less a military coup. [passage omitted]

PT, PDT To Support Presidential System
PY041220 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese
2100 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] The PT and the PDT [Democratic Labor Party] are engaged in discussions to launch a joint movement to call for rallies around the country in defense of the presidential system of government. This information was provided today by Deputy Brandao Monteiro, PDT, from Rio de Janeiro.

Brandao Monteiro said that the objective of the rallies is to draw the people's attention to the need for maintaining the presidential system of government. They want people to pressure Constituent Assembly delegates.

Deputy Lisaneas Maciel, PDT, from Rio de Janeiro, thinks the presidential system will probably muster enough votes to be approved at the Constituent Assembly plenum. To that effect, he thinks that an aggressive strategy by PDT and PT leaders will be necessary.

Chile

Poll Finds Lack of Support for Government
PY060112 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish
26 Oct-1 Nov 87 pp 19-21

[figures as published]

[Excerpts] The common denominator of polls carried out during the past 3 years has been that no more than 20 percent of the Chilean citizenry supports General Augusto Pinochet and his regime. A recent poll carried out by Diagnos—an enterprise that studies marketing and public opinion—confirmed the tendency and yielded figures that should worry presidential hopeful Pinochet and those senior officers who support his campaign even more.

The response with regard to how the people would vote in the 1988 plebiscite should Pinochet be the only candidate was categorical: 12.5 percent of those questioned said they would vote in favor, while 44.5 percent said they would vote against, 32.8 percent said they would not vote or would turn in a blank ballot, and 9.6 percent were undecided or did not answer the question

Diagnos questioned 500 persons of both sexes over 18 years of age in 14 neighborhoods of greater Santiago. [passage omitted]

However, the military regime's lack of popularity was not only reflected in the people's answer regarding Pinochet running as presidential candidate; the opinion changed only slightly when the people were asked about the possibility of the presidential candidate being a civilian or a military man other than Pinochet. If the candidate were a civilian, 18 percent would vote in favor and 40.7 percent against; while 14.6 percent would vote in favor and 42.2 percent against if he were a military man.

In other words, no matter what candidate represents the regime, he will enjoy the support of barely 20 percent of the people. [passage omitted]

Merino on Nomination of Plebiscite Candidate
PY051955 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish
1700 GMT 5 Nov 87

[Text] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino has said that the Government Junta will announce the name of the candidate for the presidential plebiscite between 11 September and 12 December 1988. Merino thus dispelled reports that the decision will be made between March and April 1988, adding that if the majority of Chileans continue to work—while minority groups do the opposite—the candidate of the Government Junta will obtain an overwhelming victory in the plebiscite.

Merino made this statement upon the conclusion of a ceremony at the Foreign Ministry.

Speaking at La Moneda Palace, General Fernando Matthei said that the presidential plebiscite will be invalid unless at least 5 million voters have registered with the electoral registries.

[Begin Matthei recording] We believe that no action will be valid unless we have at least 5 million registered voters. [end recording]

Matthei added that Government Junta members have not discussed the date for the presidential plebiscite.

Minister Clark's trip was intended to promote British exports and to increase bilateral trade. According to Clark, these objectives were fulfilled. Clark added that the final decision rests with British private investors and that the most attractive prospects are undoubtedly in the mining field.

The British official expressed optimism and announced that a British commercial mission made up of mining experts will visit Chile soon.

Economy Minister Pays Visit to Japan

PY311849 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish
1600 GMT 15 Oct 87

[Text] Economy Minister Manuel Concha has traveled to Japan at the head of a Chilean delegation that will participate in the ninth joint Japanese-Chilean businessmen meeting. Fernando Alvear, the executive secretary of the Foreign Investments Committee, also traveled to this meeting in Tokyo, which will be held from 2 to 5 November. While in Tokyo, the group will offer Japanese businessmen investment opportunities in Chile. The delegation's mission is to stress investment mechanisms and opportunities that Chile can offer to potential investors.

Paraguay

Minister Will Reject Rights Report at OAS

PY052110 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish
5 Nov 87 p 12

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Carlos Augusto Saldivar stated yesterday, before leaving for the OAS Headquarters in Washington, that at the OAS General Assembly Paraguay will reject the report on our country prepared by the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, and point out that the report is inaccurate. The foreign minister will also reaffirm Paraguay's position of not permitting any meddling in domestic affairs.

Saldivar left yesterday afternoon for Washington D.C., to participate in the 17th period of OAS regular sessions that will formally begin on Monday, 9 November. On Saturday, 7 November, the foreign ministers will have a preparatory meeting.

The foreign minister left heading an official delegation of government officials. [passage omitted]

Comments on OAS, IAHRC

PY060207 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish
3 Nov 87 p 16

[Text] During a news conference, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Dr Carlos Augusto Saldivar reported that he will attend the 17th OAS General Assembly that will start on 9 November in Washington. Saldivar said that "the foreign ministers will hold preliminary informal meetings at the OAS on 7 November. They will discuss the performance of the OAS and will hear the OAS secretary general's report. They will

also address the problem of peace in Central America, although the OAS is not directly involved in that issue. However, the Contadora Group and the Contadora Support Group have worked closely with the secretary general, Ambassador Baena Soares, with whom they also met in Central America this year."

Regarding his address to the General Assembly, Saldivar stated that "we will analyze the OAS agenda, and as on other occasions we will discuss the Paraguayan situation and our policy. We want to supply true information to this important meeting of foreign ministers of OAS member countries." Saldivar also said he will mention "the report of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IAHRC), which has been publicized to some extent. We have already submitted the appropriate comments. In my address I will discuss all these issues."

Saldivar added: "We support all the peace efforts in Central America, because we want peace for those fraternal nations, and especially because we want an extracontinental power to cease its indirect intervention in two countries of the region. The Soviet Union, which has close and strong ties with Cuba and Nicaragua, is creating trouble in the region and could expand its action into the south, affecting South American countries."

Asked about the repeated refusal of the Paraguayan Government to let an IAHRC delegation into the country, Saldivar replied that "in a letter the IAHRC in March asked the Paraguayan Government for permission to visit our country. We answered this letter in June, telling them we felt the commission's visit was unnecessary. Both letters were released in Washington recently, and are available to all who want to know the Paraguayan position in this respect."

Saldivar added: "We do not have human rights problems that would justify an IAHRC visit. We have been working harmoniously with the UN Human Rights Commission, headquartered in Geneva. The last visit Ambassador Rivas Posada paid to our country is proof that everything is fine here. The country is open for everybody, there is absolutely nothing to hide. Consequently, we do not see why so many commissions have to come here. The UN commission is part of a worldwide framework, and we believe the opinion of Ambassador Rivas Posada, an independent UN expert, deserves respect, as well as any resolutions the United Nations may issue on human rights."

Uruguay

Paper Interviews Blanco Party President

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30 Oct 87 pp 8-11, 24

[Interview with Blanco Party President Wilson Ferreira Aldunate by LA DEMOCRACIA in Montevideo "last week"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Question] Some political sectors have stated that the amnesty law presented in Congress by your party marked your reconciliation with